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ociation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Mathattan, New York. President and Treasure of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau et; Secretary of the Association, Franklin Cartlett, 5 Nassau street.

The daily and Sunday SUN is on sale in Londo. Murray's Exchange, Trafalger Buildings, Northmbertand avenue: Pall Mail American and Co-onial Exchange, Carlton street, Regent street, and w & Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Lefcester

funday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the frand Hetel: Klosque 77. Boulevard des Capucines. r Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19 Boulevard es Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and

If our friends who tavor us with manuscripts to sust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Mr. Bryan's Bid. Mr. ROOSEVELT having chastised busiless with whips, Mr. BRYAN is going to hastise it with scorpions. To that and more comes the Omaha Democratic latform, the vehicle of such portion of political and economic concepts of he Peerless as he deems it prudent at resent to offer to the country. The overnment, it seems, is now "in the crip of those who have made it a business et of the favor seeking corporations. The only favor corporations dare to ask f the present Administration is the ever-rights they have none-not to be ruined, and they get No for an answer. Mr. BRYAN'S No is still noisier. The platorm proposes to "make it impossible r a private monopoly [large corporaion] to exist in the United States." In the amiable speech with which he rounded out his platform he jeered at the Republeans because "they propose the regulation of monopolies [he means large corporations] instead of extermination. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S Rough on Corporations is not deadly enough for the rare thinker

of Lincoln. Mr. BRYAN's platform spouts about JEFFERSON and the restoration of government by the people. What it seeks a strong, centralized, interfering government, absolutely anti-Jeffersonan. Corporations must be licensed by it, according to a provision adopted from the advertising department of Mr. Bayan's organ, before they can control as much as 25 per cent, of their products. The license is "to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the ontrol by such corporation of more than 50 per cent. of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States." Simple WILLIAM! Simplicissi-

The interchangeable Populist-Bryancosevelt appears in the cry for an noome tax and an inheritance tax Inheritances are a sore subject with Mr. BRYAN. A favorite idea of his parfally veils itself in the insistence of national laws for the protection of bank deposits. We leave it to experts mator LA FOLLETTE, Mr. ROOSEVELT and other experts in the railroad plank:

We assert the right of Congress to exercise lete control over interstate commerce, and we attent the right of each State to exercise just as lete control over commerce within its borders. demand such an enlargement of powers of naal and State railway commissions as may be sary to give full protection to persons and fices from discrimination and extertion. We leve that both the nation and the various States suid first ascertain the present value of the railids, measured by the cost of reproduction; secand, prohibit the issue of any more watered stock or flettious capitalization; third, prohibit the railads from engaging in any business which brings hem into competition with their shippers, and rth, reduce transportation rates until thes ch a point where they will yield only a reason shie return on the present value of the roads-such onable returns being defined as a return suffimt to keep the stock of the roads at par when roads are honestly capitalized."

Most of the new Omaha platform might ve come from the Populists-those of ebraska are "solid for" Mr. BRYANfrom the grave of the Farmers' Alliance. from the White House, from the madhouse. Mr. BRYAN bids loud.

The Powers Agreeing in the Balkans. There seems to be no longer any ground for the fear that the European pert with regard to Macedonia would broken and the balance of power et in the Balkan peninsula by Ausia's determination to build a railway brough the district of Novi Bazar, thus ecting her transbosnian line with Turkish line running to Salonica nd assuring the direct and quick conrance of Austrian and German proddissension existed seems to have been spelled by Germany's assent to the supported by Russia, Great Brit-France and Italy for a Danubiandriatic railway which should connect rvia and Bulgaria with the seacoast

Montenegro.

It will be recalled that the railway gramme announced last month by he Austro-Hungarian Minister for Forn Affairs, Baron von AEHRENTHAL, to Austro-Hungarian Delegations was surprise, not to say a shock, to the owers interested in southeastern Eupe. It was inferred that the purpose the new railway was to cut off Servia m political union with Montenegro ad debar her from absorbing ultimately hose outlying districts which had once armed parts of the Servian Empire. was also taken for granted, and the umption was reasonable enough, that such step would be taken by Austria without Germany's approval. Neither ald any one at first believe that Tury's acquiescence in Austria's construcof a railway through Novi Bazar ould have been obtained without a pro quo, which was supposed to be

administrative reforms in Macedonia.

It turns out that the alarmists were suffering from a lapse of memory. The assent of Turkey to the Austrian railway project was a perfunctory act, for which she had not the slightest right to exact compensation. She, like every other signatory of the Treaty of Berlin, was bound to respect Article XXV. of that compact, which expressly gave Austria the privilege of building, whenever she might choose, a railway through the sandjak of Novi Bazar. Naturally she did not see fit to exercise the privilege until her own line through Bosnia had reached the southeastern border of that province, a terminus which it has now attained. On the face of things, therefore, Baron von AEHRENTHAL has had the best of the argument, pointing out that his Government has simply availed itself of a treaty right, and nobody is in a position to gainsay him when he says that the right was conferred with an eye single to the commercial development of the Balkan peninsula.

This is true, but the signers of the Berlin Treaty may have failed to give due attention to the fact that political consequences are apt to follow commercial ascendency. To this truth the south Slavic populations are now fully alive, and not only Servia but Bulgaria insists that the political effect of Austria's railway through Novi Bazar must be neutralized by another line cutting it at nearly a right angle and linking the Danube with the Adriatic. If you are sincere in your disavowal of any political aim, the spokesmen of the south Slavic States have been saying at Vienna and Berlin, you cannot object to the construction of another railway traversing the Balkan peninsula and crossing the Austrian line, thus giving Bulgarian and Servian products free access to an arm of the Mediterranean. According to a telegram from St. Petersburg, the reasonableness of this demand was recognized on March 4 in instructions sent by Chancellor VON BURLOW to Baron VON BIEBERSTEIN, German Ambassador at Constantinople. The position taken by Germany will constrain Austria to recede from the attitude of opposition to the Danubian-Adriatic railway project which hitherto she has maintained. Indeed, it is asserted on what is claimed to be the highest authority that in order to reconcile economic interests in the Balkans the building of the Novi Bazar and the Adriatic railway will begin simultaneously.

This solution of the Balkan railway question is obviously of great importance not only on political grounds but because it promises a rapid and an energetic development of the agricultural and mining resources and the commerce of the Balkan peninsula.

#### The Attack on the Judiciary in Mr. Taft's Name.

The platform adopted by the Ohio State convention strengthens the belief that if "my policies" shall prevail with the next Republican national convention its true platform will be President Roose-VELT'S extraordinary message of January 31, 1908. Feebly echoing its denunciation of "government by injunction," the Ohio convention bids for the labor vote by declaring for

a limitation in the exercise of the power of injunction in order to prevent its abuse."

upon the courts is that portion of the special message which alleged that the writ of injunction

"has sometimes been abused beedlessly and unjustly, and that some of the injunctions issued inflict grave and occasionally irreparable wrong upon those enjoined. It is all wrong to use the injunction to prevent the entirely proper and legitimate actions of labor organizations in their struggle for industrial betterment, or, under the guise of protecting property rights, unwarrantably to invade the fundamental rights of the individual. It is futile to state, as we all so, the right and neces sity of organized effort on the part of wage earners, and yet, ay injunctive process, to forbid peaceable action to accomplish the lawful objects for which they are organized and upon which their

The President does not specify when and how the right was used "heedlessly and unjustly." He may have had reference to the injunctions against which labor organizations have most complained, which were issued by the Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT, then Circuit Judge of the United States, during the Pullman strike in 1894, or he may have referred to the sentence of imprisonment imposed by the same eminent jurist on one PHELAN, a labor leader, for contemptuous disregard of an injunction.

The charge that the writ of injunction has been used "heedlessly and unjustly" would carry greater conviction if there were some specification of instances of such abuses.

If any Federal Judge has, as charged by the President, used the writ of ints to the Egean. Whatever danger junction "heedlessly or unjustly" or "to prevent the entirely proper and legitimate actions of labor organizations in their struggle for industrial betterment," then that Judge ought to be impeached; but the vague charge, unsupported either by specification or by proof, simply tends to discredit the entire Federal judiciary in the minds of those who are content to accept the statements of the Omniscient withous

qualification or question. This assault upon the judiciary, now made a party principle by the State convention which we may assume best reflects the sentiment of both Mr. Roose-VELT and Mr. TAFT, invites a retrospect. Twelve years ago the Democratic convention met in Chicago in a period of utter demoralization. A platform was adopted, which was denounced as revolutionary by all Republicans (including | the purpose is effected by means usually lawful or Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. TAFT) and by many Democrats. It was so repellent both to the intelligence and conscience

voted a third ticket or for the most part voted the Republican ticket. Of the latter class, many remained and still remain within the ranks of the Republican organization, although sorely bewildered by the reflection that they may have jumped from the frying pan of Bryan radicalism into the seething fire of Roosevelt socialism.

The Democratic platform of 1896, read in comparison with "my policies" of 1908, is conservatism itself, and justifies the claim of Mr. BRYAN that by comparison with THEODORE ROOSEVELT he is a con-

Of that platform no principle except the economic fallacy as to the coinage of silver was so offensive to the American

people as the attack upon the courts. Compare the Democratic attack of 1896 upon the integrity of the judiciary with the Roosevelt attack of 1908. The Democratic convention, after charging that the Supreme Court had reversed its previous rulings in the income tax case, bowed to the authority of the court and invoked only such further action by Congress as remained within the fair interpretation of that decision. Compare with this the declaration of Mr. ROOSEVELT on Georgia Day at the Jamestown exposition:

" Let me point out the extreme unwisdom of the railroad companies in fighting the constitutionality of the national Employers' Liability law . . There should be the plainest and most unequivecal additional statement by enactment of Congress, to the effect that railroad employees are entitled to receive damages for any accident that comes to them as an incident of the performance of their duties, and the law should be such that it will be impossible for the railroads successfully to fight it without thereby forfeiting all right to the protection of the Federal Government under

It may be questioned whether any more revolutionary proposition was ever made on American soil. The proposal was to penalize corporations for asserting their constitutional rights in the courts; to compel the acceptance of unconstitutional statutes, by the threat of greater evil. Such a policy logically carried out would mean the subversion of the Constitution. The panic breeding hint was quickly taken by the Governors of several Southern States, who forthwith threatened the railroads that were contesting the confiscatory two cent fare laws with a forfeiture of their charters if they persisted in asserting their constitutional rights in the courts; and under such revolutionary duress the Southern Railway succumbed to North Carolina confiscation

The Democratic convention of 1898 also passed the following resolution:

" We especially object to government by injune tion as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, Judges and executioners."

"The wheel has come full circle," and the attack upon the courts for using the writ of injunction to protect property rights, criticised so vehemently by THEODORE ROOSEVELT and WILLIAM H. TAFT in 1897, has now become one of "my policies," and is indorsed by the Republican convention of the State which proudly urges the candidacy of its favored son.

The Ohio Republican convention should have thought twice before putting WILL-IAM H. TAFT upon a platform which denounces the judiciary for granting summary relief by writ of injunction, when property rights are forcibly obstructed by lawless labor organizations. The incongruity can be apparent to none more than to the labor leaders, who have never forgotten the courage and vigor with which the same WILLIAM H. TAFT used the writ of injunction in 1894 during the great Pullman strike. It was Judge TAFT who ruled, more than thirteen years before the decision in the Danbury Hatters case, that the obstruction of interstate commerce through a labor boycott was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It was he who issued a sweeping and most effective injunction to stop such obstruction, and no one has more clearly defined the law which forbids boycotting or better vindicated the right and duty of courts of equity to enjoin such violation of property rights.

We commend to those who framed the Ohio platform the vigorous language of Judge TAFT, uttered when he crushed the Pullman boycott by the writ of injunction and before he abandoned the bench for the hustings:

" But the illegal character of this combination with DEBS at its head and PRELAN as an associate does not depend alone on the general law of boycotts. The gigantic character of the conspiracy of the American Railway Union staggers the imagination. The railroads have become as necessary to life and health and comfort of the people of this country as are the erteries of the human body. and yet DEBS and PHELAN and their associates proposed, by inciting the employees of all the railways in the country to suddenly quit their service without any dissatisfaction with the terms of their own employment, to paralyze utterly all the traffic by which the people live, and in this way to comnel PULLMAN, for whose acts neither the public nor the railway companies are in the slightest degree responsible, and over whose acts they can lawfully exercise no control, to pay more wages to his employees. The merits of the controversy between Pullman and his employees have no bearing whatever on the legality of the combination effected through the American Rallway Union. The purpose, shortly stated, was to starve the railroad companies and the public into compelling PULLMAN to do something which they had no lawful right to compel him to do. Certainly the starvation of a nation cannot be a lawful purpose of a combination, and it is utterly immaterial whether otherwise.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S demand that WILLIAM H. TAFT, formerly Circuit of the American people that probably Judge of the United States, shall stand refusal of Austria and Germany to a million Democrats seceded from their upon a platform which unjustly assails

support the demand for judicial and party and either refrained from voting, the courts of which he was once an illustrious member must sorely tax even his

smiling complacency. The TAFT who once adorned the Fedresented the insult to the judicial ermine.

# George B. Cox.

Two years ago Mr. TAFT went out to his native State and delivered a now memorable speech. He arraigned the Hamilton county organization as unworthy. It was the same organization which had kept him in office since 1881, the year after he graduated in law. They first made him assistant prosecuting attorney for the county. Then he resigned. Next they made him Collector for the Southern District of Ohio. In 1887 Governor FORAKER saw to it that he became a Judge on the bench of the Superior Court. Afterward, President HARRISON called him to Washington as Solicitor-General of the Department of Justice. All this by the consent and contribution of the organization which Mr. TAFT subsequently denounced as utterly ignoble. His speech beat the Republican candidate for Governor. It demoralized the Cincinnati bosses. We may say that it destroyed the influence of the organization of that day. Yet now we see the Hamilton county machine on top again, George B. Cox, its old leader, chairman of the county convention, and the Ohio Senators, FORA-KER and DICK, dismissed to the limbo of forgetfulness with faint praise!

In all the years during which Mr. TAFT was the creature of the organizaion did he do anything for its reform? It may have had shortcomings, but he never mentioned them. It may have been corrupt, but he did not say so. It was only when he went to Ohio with a mission to perform that he thundered his denunciations and in the name of President ROOSEVELT broke the old time grip. And what do we see now? The "regulars" are bossing the job as before and they are rampant, victorious and content. We see, moreover, that Mr. TAFT, who lived on them and held office under them from 1880 to 1889, is once more their pet and darling, and that the same GEORGE B. Cox, one time an object of the utmost horror, is again the finest man that ever wore a shoe.

The testimony of a matron in an Illinois asylum for feeble minded children that her system of punishment included having smaller inmates held and beaten by the larger shows that the ingenious teacher in Ohio who drove a tack through an unruly pupil's tongue is not the only guardian of youth with original ideas. The appearance in the news of items such as these will not cause the members of the Board of Education who voted against corporal punishment in the New York public schools to regret their action.

A rowboat is not a vessel in the eyes of law, and therefore to land a person legally disbarred from entering the country by this method is not a violation of the immigration laws; the hide is not a part of the deer in the eves of the law, and therefore the sale of the hide is not a violation of the game law; soon we may learn that a man's hair is no part of his head and that to hit his hair is not an assault on him. although his unfortunate crown may be cracked for being underneath.

# "What! take marked money?"

The class which was graduated from Harvard College in 1858 and commemorates its semi-centennial this year is represented in letters by Mr. HENRY ADAMS, one of the most competent, impartial and therefore probably least popular of American historians. In arms, as we learn from the Harvard Bulletin, the record of the class is most honorable. Of its ninety-three members thirty-seven served on the Northern side and four on the Southern. Among the latter were SAMUEL PASCO, sometime a Senator in Congress from Florida, and that very gallant and distinguished officer the late WILLIAM H. F. LEE, the second son of General ROBERT E. LEE, and a Major-General of Confederate cavalry. There is a memorial window at Cambridge to the Northern members of the class who died in the civil war. Some day there should be an adequate and artistic memorial there of all the Harvard students or graduates who took part in that war on the Southern side The suggestion may be a generation old by this time. It should not be forgotten.

# The Rod in School.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To learn, the child must take pains. Attention in class requires a mental effort. The will can command the mind to pay attention. Can the rod reach the child's will and move it in a given direction? Or are mora neans more effectual for influencing that faculty? A majority of the board as such has weight; not so their individual reasons. Abusus non tollit usum is a commonplace maxim, and the banal sophism it would expose seems to be the basis of the reasons

alleged by the majority.

Because an occasional teacher is brutal or because teachers occasionally lose their temper, non gur that the rod is unavailable. The question as between corporal punishment and moral suasion. taken on its merits, must be decided by those who have experience-the teachers, namely. Punishment and sussion both are influential instruments of direction and correction, and so the question comes to this: which of the two is better adapted

to the generality of children? "Spare the rod, spoil the child," while generally directive in its literal sense, admits nevertheless of exceptions; or, better still, the "rod" for sensitive nd high strung children is moral suasion. be said with truth that the average common school boy is greatly influenced by an appeal to his sense of propriety or cut to the quick by a severe reprimand? Let his teacher bear testimony. CHESTER, N. Y., March 5.

#### Warm Eared Suffragettes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEP: "Warm Ears" says it is a "physiological fact that those who pos

sess a normal supply of blood and brains in their heads never complain of cold ears." I believe this to be true, for I am told by a mar who has joined one of the clubs formed to aid woman suffrage that suffragettes never have cold

### NEW YORK, March 5, The Lucky Escape of Simeon TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropos of the Boston dinner incident, Mr. Sim Ford was fortunate in escaping jail on a charge of sedition.

NEW YORK, March 6. HOTEL MAN Mr. Eisenbise's Puny Effort.

James Elsenbise hatched seventeen young chicks out of eighteen eggs.—Lebanon Report. Why Elsenbise is clucking is not easy to be seen-What are seventeen young chickens of a possible

imost any incubator, gallinaceous or machine, Using warmth of blood and feathers or heat of Could hatch seventeen young chickens of a possible

The One who wields the biggest of the very big Big Sticks
And does the incubating of his party's politics, Meanwhile bestowing right and left corrective

cuffs and kicks.
Would not have hatched, like Eisenbise, those seventeen little chicks. But tw .xle bns nesch

### SAINT GAUDENS.

A veritable anotheosis of Augustus Saint Gaudens is the memorial exhibition now at the Metropolitan Museum. That this exeral bench would then have indignantly | hibition is an overwhelming success a casual visit will speedily prove. A pious and lovely idea has been realized through the seal of the sculptor's admirers and fellow artists. With the exception of a few important works the range and variety of Saint Gaudens are admirably represented it is precisely this test that Augustus Saint in marble, bronze, plaster, medallions, plaques, medals and coins. Where it was practically impossible to get a replica of the Shaw memorial, a huge photograph faintly serves in its place, and with it we must be content, for there are half a dozen examples in the vast Sculpture Hall that by no means do justice to the original inspiration. How could they? Copies in plaster, cold and bleak, seen in an unsympathetic environment, are mere chilly ghosts. But they had to be included. Perhaps some of the many thousands who have visited and will visit the museum will take the trouble to use their eyes when they pass the southeastern end of Central Park, where stands the most heroic statue in America, that of General Sherman; or in crossing Madison Square, Admiral Farragut may compel them into an arrested attitude of admiration. Memorial exhibitions should serve just such a useful purpose.

> Saint Gaudens after the eloquent praise of Royal Cortissoz in his memorial "Life"? Or after the heartfelt words of Kenvon Cox or the tributes of Talcott Williams, Richard Watson Gilder, Mayor McClellan and young Homer Saint Gaudens? In the current Century a very interesting article by the son of the sculptor tells of many traits not known to the world; tells, also, of the muddle into which the new gold coins were cast by mischievous meddling. To those whom Saint Gaudens called "friend" there is no need of reminder of his friendship. His repose and a peculiarly absorbed manner deceived strangers. His heart was of gold -better still, of true human fibre. Plunged into momentous artistic enterprises, he found time to teach. And what a teacher! Gentle, firm, critical, tender, he wasted no words, and for the less talented he had a way that never hurt, yet was unmistakable He was the last man to attempt to lead a pupil away from his or her personal style. Notwithstanding its just and gracious

What is there to say new about Augustus

words, the address of Mayor McClellan at Mendalseohn Hall was in one instance singularly unhappy. Quite without a warrant he spoke deprecatingly of Auguste Rodin and his vicious influence on latterday sculpture. Why, as James Whistler would have said, why drag in Rodin? Saint Gaudens would have suffered at the reference. The overshadowing influence of any genius upon men of lesser talent is always a matter of regret. Rodin, like Wagner, has deflected the talents of many, perhaps shipwrecked a few. It is the fate of the earthenware vessels when they will float down streams with those of sterner metal. But if Rodin's influence is dangerous, doubly so is that of Saint Gaudens. his disciples should fear most is the flat, stale academic shallows into which they will surely flounder if they think they can cope with or imitate a giant who his life long fought dangerous definitions; and the seducing serenity of neo-classicism. Rodin is one of the few great individual sculptors, one of the hue of Donatelloand Michael Angelo. And to compare Saint Gaudens with Rodin is like comparing Dickens with Thackeray, Botticelli and Raphael, Mozart and Wagner. As Assessor Brack says in "Hedda Gabler": 'People don't do such things!" Kenyon Cox summed up the question when he wrote: "If Rodin is the greatest modeller of modern times, Saint Gaudens is the greatest master of composition in modern sculpture."

Saint Gaudens, the artist of portrait medallions, may be seen in every phase of his thrice delighful gifts. Those low reliefs, most etchings in metal, are so personal that the monumental side of his genius seems as "remote as the stars." Here the cameo cutter that was and the healthy psychologist of the chisel come into the richest confluence. The Gilder heads, the children of Schiff, the children of Cornelius Vanderbilt. of Prescott Hall Butler, are masterpieces in little. They echo in a new key the Renaissance Florentine art in their sweet intimacy, their avoidance of trite actualities. Are not those suggestions of exquisite forms on the base of the Farra gut statue a part of its invincible charm? A devotee of the pure line in sculpture, this Irish American with the French strain showed his composite blood in his minor works. His fancy is not of the expansive, lyric kind; he shunned the extravagant excrescences of romanticism. Those low reliefs of his from the sensitive Robert Louis Stevenson and intellectual head of Charles A. Dana to the graceful head of some tiny child, express the Celt in the man. We must not forget, in our natural instinct to claim Saint Gaudens altogether, that he was born in Dublin, bred in America, and to France is due our gratitude for his thorough technical training.

But he was American in his ideals. He in. terpreted certain types of our national character as no artist before him, either in verse, prose or pigment. If we can say, "Here is the touch of Paris, here and here!" we can also point to the Lincoln-gaunt, homely and standing in all its symphonic simplicity. and ask: "Until Saint Gaudens what man has so taught us the nobility and power of Abraham Lincoln?" He makes us forget the ugly costume in the vitality of characterization. And hovering always in the background of the sculptor's consciousness was his love of Grecian beauty and the beauty of character. This feeling for character combined with a pagan healthy sense of the real kept his work free from the insipid. He studied under Jouffroy. He was a contemporary of Chapu. Dubois. Saint-Marceau, Falguière, Mercié, Frémiet, Bartholdi, Rodin, Bartolome and Dalou -to mention a few big men; yet he steered clear of academic formalism as well as dishevelled impressionism.

A remarkable, normal and balanced temperament was Saint Gaudens's. No path breaker, not a revolutionist, not a Prometheus stealing from heaven its sacred fire, he saw clearly his visions and interpreted them concretely and in the simplest and most concise, cursive terms. That is why we fail often to find an au delà, a spiritual beyond, in his compositions; it is not even in the massive and overwhelming sorrow of the Adams monument He would have probably said that sculpture should not deal with soul states. Morbidity and the expression of his own personality were repugnant to him. He was all for essentials A large, sane objectivity is the keynote of his heroic statuary. If he disliked the baroque, he was equally at war with the pseudo-classicism of a Canova or a Thorwaldsen. Perhaps for Europeans his work may not have the same significance as it has for us. When Matthew Arnold told Sainte-Beuve that he did not consider Lamartine "important," the subtle critic replied: "He was important for us." And Saint Gaudens is important for America. Overflowing the technical frame of his master compositions is the symbolism of

character. A nation that produces men and women of character is a great nation. The unit is not the family, as our socialistic friends would have it, but the individual Upon the highly developed individual Saint Gaudens poured out the treasures of his art. He recreated American men and women of well defined character. Whether his technique is modern, his sense of color, balance, weight and mass need not concern the layman. There is in this sort of soulpture but a supreme test-character. And

Gaudens magnificently meets. His limitations have been made clearer by this memorable exhibition. One recalls at this juncture Goethe's profound phrase. Saint Gaudens, plastic as he was with his tools and in his temperament, did not possess a wide range of imagination Some of his work is dreary, massive and monotonous. He had fancy and ingenuity. He was very decorative and escaped its pitfalls by absorption in his lofty ideas. But sweeping, compelling, poetic imagination was denied him. He leaves us cold at times. He was of a contemplative mind. Tenacious in the pursuit of an idea, he moulded and remoulded his conceptions; he brooded over them until they assumed their final shape. But of primal passion and overwhelming fire there are few traces. His sensibility was controlled, never rebel or turbulent. He belonged to his century. The epical for him meant the characteristic. And the characteristic resolved itself into the masculine. His women have an old fashioned charm; he seems to touch their clay effigies courteously. But his men are virile and stand on their feet; whether statesmen or Puritans, priests or patriots, poets or warriors. This is the reason why Saint Gaudens will always embody the American idea in sculptural art. And he interpreted the

#### VIVISECTION.

humanity of heroes.

Serious Statement From Scientific Men of Reputation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Inasuch as there exists at present an agitation directed against vivisection, the undersigned think it opportune to call attention to the fact that the subject has already been dealt with by the laws of New York. the general enactmen,s against cruelty to animais far reaching, but section 10 of Chap ter 375 of the Laws of 1867 reads as follows:

Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit or interfere with any properly con-ducted scientific experiments or investigations, which experiments shall be performed only under the authority of the faculty of some regularly in corporated medical college or university of State of New York. (Revised Statutes of New York, third edition, Volume I., page 80, paragraph

Vivisection in the State of New York is therefore already forbidden by statute, except when done and properly done by authorized persons. The charges to be in print that many authorized persons negect to give an sthetics during operations, that they are cruelly indifferent to the infliction of pain, age not true, Anæschetics are given as a matter of course, except where the pain is trifling or momentary or in the extremely rare case that an important observation would be frustrated by the unconsciousness of the animal. In very many cases the animal is killed while still under the influence of the anæsthetic, and so never suffers at all. In cases of animais retained alive after experiments, which cases have thrown a flood of light upon the causes and treatment of diseases and surgical conditions in mankind, what the animais undergo is comparable simply to what is undergone by human patients, and the use of such words as "torture" and the like is unwarranted and

sensational.

The fundamental importance of vivisection to mankind might receive countless illustrations. The following shall suffice: The saving of little children from death by diphtheria and from the idiocy of cretinism; the discovery of aseptic surgery; the proving of the germ origins of tuberculosis and syphoid fever, and, as a result, of methods of prevention; our knowledge of the infection of bubonic plague; the recently devised antiserum treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The abuse of vivisection, so far from being common, is rare and aiready forbidden by statute. To fetter the discretion of qualified persons by means of legal restrictions beyond those of the statute aforesaid would be to imperil the progress of medicine, which has an ever been swifter or more beneficent than at present, and to which the experimental method is absolutely indispensable.

Harman M Rudon M D. the fundamental importance of vivised

esent. and to which the experiments of is absolutely indispensable. ROBERT ABBE, M. D.
HERMANN M. BIGGS, M. D.
JOSEPE A. BLAKE, M. D.
JOSEPE A. BLAKE, M. D.
JOSEPE A. BLAKE, M. D.
JOSEPE D. BRYANT, M. D.
WILLIAM T. BULL, M. D.
WILLIAM T. BULL, M. D.
WILLIAM FRANCIS CAMPBELL, M. D.
EDWIN B. CRAGIN, M. D.
B. FARQUHAR CURTIS, M. D.
JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D.
JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D.
JOHN G. CURTIS, M. D.
K. D. A. ALEXANDER SMITH, M. D.
A. ALEXANDER SMITH, M. D.
M. ALLEN STARR, M. D.
LEWIS A. STIMSON, M. D.
JOHN S. THACHER, M. D.
W. GILMAN THOMPSON, M. D.
WILLIAM HANNA THOMSON, M. D.
GEORGE M. TUTTLE, M. D.
FRANK VAN FLEET, M. D.

### Question of Tips Not a Novelty. From the Westminster Gazetta

agitation against the tipping of servants which has lately engaged attention is by no mean a novelty. A determined effort was made many years ago to put a stop to the custom. From W. Toone's "Chronological Historian" the Dundee Advertiser quotes the following paragraph, under "Chronological Historian" the Dung the date January 16, 1760:

"At a meeting of the nobility and gentry of Scot-land at Edinburgh it was unanimously agreed to abolish the inhospitable custom of giving [or 'tips'] to servants; and at the same time it was their opinion that an addition to the yearly wages of servants would be more bonorable for ter and more beneficial to the servant. The like resolution was agreed to in a meeting of the no bility and gentry of Aberdeen It does not appear that the "unanimous" agree-

#### ment of the Scottish nobility and gentry did much toward aboutshing valls. Lament of a Wanderer

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have always onsidered THE SUN as a strictly home paper and one that I was proud to have on my library one that the first morning's edition "An In-dianian's Record," copied from the Warsaw corre-spondence of the Indianapolis News, I regres that am forced to change my mind. The moral lessor here portrayed is too good for an average wife to Why did you do it? GELPIN, V. C. NEW YORK, March 5.

Criticism. Knicker-What do you think of the Onio piat-

Hocker-I think it ought to have side doors as

Just Suppose.

On the Taft car climb aboard. And believe your choice was happy While the band sweet music pour Just suppose a spry conductor.

Just suppose you should with fervor

Say, like Hitchcock in his air. As a practical procedur Came along to take your fare. Just suppose your destination Was Chicago far away,

And in innocence you travelled Not expenting a delay, Do you think that you would get there?

on t you rather think instead You might hear the brutal slogan "All out, take the car shead!" MCLANDSVEGE WILSON,

#### FOMENTERS OF ANARCHY

The Lawless Stimulated by Official Att Upon Property Rights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: generally conceded now that by means of th antiqued incendiary utterances against I roads, corporations and capital our so-co statesmen have created a great uncerta as to any existing property rights and responsible for a condition of affairs of wi he more vicious are willing to take adv the extent of highway robb murder and all the crimes on the calend Having once let down the bars of conser ism, law and order for the sake of poli ends or personal animosity, it becomes oult to foresee the final result, and when onsequences of their morbid acts comm o strike home, then those same alleged sta nen in terror start a "Federal anarchy sade." locking the stable door after the

has been stolen. As they put a torch to the prairie grass and that the resultant conflagration extended in unexpected directions and soon gets beyon all control. The day of wrath is but natural consequence of intemperate, soc istic official utterances and personal vinc

All official assaults upon property rig and persecutions of corporations must nec sarily be followed by less respect for su rights and law and order generally in minds of a certain restless, degenerate, venturous class, until finally actual physical assault upon success wi ever found, upon all representatives of pre erty and capital as well as of law and even the Church.

Our officials have been playing with and the country is certainly now in a wo state and was never more in need of a char of administration. For forty years I he voted for every Republican Presidential ca didate, but to-day I condemn our Admiration.

J. J. Hill's prescription for "the man" was "the country needs a rest, one of the many iil considered official rep to this wise suggestion can be found in Hepburn's recent bill to tax the people security market out of existence, to kill Street" as it were, but Mr. Hepburn eit does not know or does not care what term "Wall Street" means he does not se to realize that "Wall Street" is really solar plexus of the financial system of country, a system that marks the differen between barbarism and enlightenment civilization, a system without which tra commerce or banks could not exist.

The uncertainty, the blight resting our once happy country, seems to date fa the late socialistic spectacular gallery of Judge Landis, condemned both at and abroad, the natural sequence of which gunplay by those who have even less regr or property rights and are more ope aocialistic.

The Democratic party has now the charof a lifetime. Mr. Bryan has led our Pre dent into all sorts of heretical, unlaw socialistic paths and dark byways, and no the Democratic party in its own interests should repudiate the said Bryan, that politic faker who blows either hot or cold to suit the ccasion: should execute a flank movement on Mr. Roosevelt and nominate for the Pres dency a conservative, law respecting, broad minded man, who is determined to do what right rather than to execute a brilliant coup or afford a spectacular show for the purpose f catching the vote of a greatly deluded

The nomination of such a man would attract 75 per cent, of the Republican votes outside of the votes of officeholders, and would thus insure the success of the Democratic ticket at the polls next fall unless the Republican party can shake itself free from the spell that now blights it and itself nominate the same NEW YORK, March 6.

TEST OF EARTH'S SHAPE Simple Plan Suggested to the Yanko

Clockmaker. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who can don his thinking tights, dive into the promising profundity of the Yankee Clock maker's ideas, as return without the pearl of conviction?

Of course, all water is flat-in Elysium; On Khayyam wags his head smilingly and says, told you so." Of course, the earth is flat-in Had Cleopatra ceases fondling her asp long enougher remark, "Not merely flat, insipid." Scientists my sneer, but Charles W. Morse finds unqualif support in the High Places. The world is flat a Atlas is no joke. Our duty becomes clear, ne must undertake a relief expedition for that suffering "myth." Morse and Peary should co-bine. From the humane standpoint we mu-admit that Atlas has worked long enough and oug to be superannuated with at least a civil war w eran's pension; while economically his relief even more urgent, as he might let us drop, moment, through sheer exhaustion, and heav only knows where we would land—the drop stocks wouldn't be a circumstance. If the serie ness of the situation were more fully understo a special message advocating an immediate app priation to cover expenses would undoubtedly forthcoming, and presently our most substant substitute would be on his way to relieve the wea giant and shoulder an anxious world. Hugh-might be induced to step into the breach and shou der the nomination.

Butstay! A hideous doubt has crept in unawares If the earth is a level stationary plain, as brothe townsman Morse avers, then the sun must actually rise on one side of it, traverse the sky over it and disappear on the other side: the process constituting what is called day and night. event, all lands must experience day simultaneously and night at the same time, or vice versa. But the familiar school day statement that when it is day in New York it is night in Tokio still echoes in my ear, and I would fain be enlightened. Les Mr. Morse cable some night, when one of his Brook line clocks (not under repair) says 9 o'clock, to shodo, the Clook Repairer, Ginza, Tokio, and ask him if the sun has set in Japan. If it has not all is lost; but let us hope the Fates will be kind for what more pleasant imagination can be con-ceived than that of the sun consulting every morn ing first his Old Farmer's Almanac and then his pocket timepiece, and finally silpping over the hort-

zon fresh from his night's rest, and on time GORDON KELSO. BROOKLINE, Mass., March 5,

The Cleckmaker Refuted.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Charles W. Morse, the Yankee clockmaker, assumes too much as to the shape of the earth. Standing water is not level, its surface conforms to the earth's radius; but owing to the immensity of the arc is apparently level. Nothing is absolutely straight or leve horizontally for the above same reason; and per-pendicular lines also spring from the earth's centre, and owing to this same immensity make J. M. EIFERT.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Must Have Crocodiles and Palms.

"rom the London Frening Standard. It is we'l understood that no indian landscap is complete without a paim tree." Sir Bindon Blood has been teiling us this week. There is some truth in the saure, and war correspondents, of whose barring out from the present expedition we have been hearing, are not free from blame in the matter. Earl Minto has let us into the story of a despatch

from the front in which the palm tree flourished. A British force on one of the innumerable expe ditions to the hills crossed a river, and a war correspondent handed to the censor a despatch felling how crocodlies and paim trees "people" the water and adorn the banks. The officer had no soul for "My dear chap, there isn't a paim or a poetry. crucodile within very many miles," he said. "What does that matter?" answered the correspondent "The British public must have its crocodile and i

must have its palm tree." Municipal Theatre in Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The Town Council of the horough of Columbia one of the very few municipal corporations in the United States engaged in the amusement bustness. The opera house of the town is in the public building, and during the present winter Councils essayed to manage it. The venture proved a failure and the doors have been ordered closed. The opera house of the town is in the public A theatrical firm has come to the resoue and leased the building for five years.

Scullerymaid's Qualifications From the London Evening Standard Applying for the post of scullerymaid in a county asylum a Willeaden girl received a form containing some forty questions, including the following: "Do you sing?

"Of what compass is your voice?
"Do you play any musical instrument?
"If so, state what instrument.
"Would you be willing to entertain the patients?